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("Wanted," "For Sale," etc.), 5 cents per
line per insertion. Higher rates for shorter
periods. One insertion 10 Nonpareil
lines; one column, 20 Nonpareil lines.

DISPLAYED BY THE MONTH.
In preferred or fixed positions (first or eighth
pages), 50 cents per Nonpareil line for each
insertion. Sent during run of the paper
discontinued, 25 cents per Nonpareil line for
each insertion. Higher rates for shorter
periods. One insertion 10 Nonpareil
lines; one column, 20 Nonpareil lines.

READING NOTICES. In preferred Nonpareil
lines, each insertion, 15 cents. Profes-
sional cards, 10 cents. Notices, 5 cents
per insertion. Marriages and deaths,
free. Funeral notices, 15 cents per line.

MIRROR ADVERTISING RATES.—Trans-
ients, per square (10 lines), per week,
\$1.00. Regulars, per square, per month,
\$1.50. Professional cards, per line, per
month, 25 cents. Notices, 5 cents per
insertion. Marriages and deaths, free.
Funeral notices, 15 cents per line.

THE TIMES

Can be found on sale at the following places:
LORDS—American Exchange, 449 Strand.
FARM—American Exchange, 449 Strand.
CLOTHING—American Exchange, 449 Strand.

NEW YORK—Hoffman House News Stand,
Chicago—Hoffman House News Stand,
St. Louis—E. J. Jett, 504 Olive street.
KANSAS CITY—H. Glick, 21 E. Fifth street.
SAN FRANCISCO—H. Glick, 21 E. Fifth street,
and Smith's book store, 22 Kearney street.

Address (Telephone No. 29)
THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,
Times Building,
N.E. cor. First and Fort streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

Amusements.

ARMORY HALL.

Tuesday, May 22d, at 8 o'clock P.M.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

The eminent Boston Poet and Philanthropist.

Subject: "IS POLICE POLICE?"

Tickets: Fifty Cents.

For sale at the bookstores and at the door.

Special Notices.

ALEX. GIBSON & CO., LEADING

Real Estate Agents, 115 West First street.

Wanted to dispose of your furniture and other
household goods. We will buy them at once
and pay you cash. Address: ALEX. GIBSON &
CO., 115 West First street.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUILDERS

and proprietors. Plans and specifications
for construction of buildings, etc., etc., etc.

Address: ALEX. GIBSON & CO., 115 West First street.

PARTIES DESIRING TO MAKE

Greenwell tract, will please call at office of J. H. METCALF,
115 West First street.

EXCELLENT STEAM LAUNDRY

Office, 15 W. Second st. work called for
and delivered to any part of the city.

Wanted.

Wanted—SITUATION BY LADY

Wanted—BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK

Wanted—A SITUATION BY A

Wanted—EMPLOYMENT IN A

Wanted—BY A RESPECTABLE

Wanted—POSITION AS BOOK

Wanted—SITUATION BY A

Wanted—A LADY WHO IS A

Wanted—GENERAL HOUSEWORK

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Wanted.

Wanted—To Rent.

Wanted—ALL PERSONS HAVING

Wanted—TO RENT A NEAT FUR

Wanted—UNFURNISHED ROOM

Wanted—To Rent a House

Wanted—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE

Wanted—A HOUSE AND IF POSSIBLE

Wanted—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Wanted—HORSES TO PASTURE

Wanted—EVERYBODY TO PA

Wanted—TYPENITERS TO BUY

Wanted—TO BORROW \$2000 AT

Wanted—A NEW BOOT-MAKING

Wanted—BY LADY CALLED EAST

Wanted—TO BORROW \$1000, GOOD

Wanted—\$2000 ON GILTED NE

Wanted—FOR A WEEK, A HORSE

Wanted—\$5000 TO \$10,000 FOR ONE

Wanted—SECOND-HAND CAR

For Exchange.

For Exchange—15 ACRES AD

For Exchange—THE FINEST IM

For Exchange—HOUSES, LOTS

For Exchange—PROPERTY IN

For Exchange—A FINE CITY RES

For Exchange—CITY LOTS, CLOS

For Exchange—CHOICE PROP

For Exchange—NEW WHEELER

For Exchange—LOTS FOR ROOM

For Exchange—WILL EXCHANGE

Money to Loan.

\$1,000,000

TO LOAN AT R. G. LUNT'S

LOAN OFFICE, 115 WEST FIRST

GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

Loans offered on city and country property

Loans offered on city and country property

Loans offered on city and country property

Loans offered on city and country property

Loans offered on city and country property

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REAL, LIVE WITCHES.

A "TIMES" MAN PHOTOGRAPHS THREE OF THEM.

Some of the Strange Superstitions Still Rife in New Mexico—The Penitentes and Their Annual Crucifixion, Etc.

SAN MATEO (N. M.), April 23.—[Staff Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Strange things befall us nowadays, and many are the wonders of modern picture-making; but what eager amateur would expect to photograph a live witch, nay, the very crucifixion of a flesh-and-blood Christ? But that is just what I have done since I have been in this wonderful Territory—to the great peril of my precious camera and my equally precious neck. We are accustomed to think and speak of the United States as one solid mass of intelligence and enlightenment—which is as brilliantly ridiculous as most of our generalizations. It is true that 300 years ago we used to burn witches, but that was in our dark ages. Such a thing would be as impossible in the United States of today as impossible can be. So you will all admit—nay, will even maintain to the point of a personal encounter, should any bumpkins alien venture to dispute you.

But this is a big country, and it is not safe to be over-confident in predicating any one thing of the whole of it. Ignorance and superstition are not all dead yet, even under the Stars and Stripes, as you shall admit before we are done. I do not refer to the innocent little thirteen, and Friday, and black dog and spilled salt superstitions which still obtain in the East, nor to the occasionally serious voodoo of Louisiana. Not at all. What I wish to tell you of is a section of this glorious Nation where superstition is no child's play; where we still kill off an occasional witch; where, in every Holy Week you may see scores of masked men whipping their own naked backs till the blood flows in streams, and winding up on Good Friday by the actual crucifixion of one of their number, and where, within six years, the classic fable of the Minstrel and the Grecian virgins has been almost literally repeated.

New Mexico, acquired by the United States in 1848, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, has a present population of about 175,000, including about 80,000 Indians, and 25,000 Americans (as we use the term in the East). The rest are Mexicans, with a few fine old Spanish families scattered here and there. Among the native population, superstition is practically universal, and has many strange manifestations.

The Pueblos—commonly called Indians, but really descendants of the ancient Aztecs—have numerous superstitions. The eagle is a sacred bird with them—the winged throne of their emperor-god, Montezuma, for whose promised second advent they still patiently wait. In any of the Pueblo cities you will find the great dark eagles, either tethered upon the rooftops or penned in little corrals of cedar, and religiously tended. The Pueblo hunter always has marvelous luck if he carries with him a tiny stone image of a coyote with a tiny arrowhead lashed to its side. Though nominally converted to Catholicism, the Pueblos are still secret, but ardent, fire-worshippers. The snake, too, is sacred to them, and you will find its symbolic coils in their rock-sculptures and on their quaint silver jewelry.

Some Pueblo towns used to keep each an enormous snake in a closed room, and feed it with children. The pueblo of La Cien, 25 miles west of Bernalillo, was nearly depopulated thus. It had a snake of enormous size, kept in a room whose doors and windows were walled up. In the room was a small hole, sealed with a heavy flat rock. The first day of every month people drew lots to see whose child should be sacrificed to the snake god. The chosen babe was carefully bathed and anointed, and then tossed naked down the hole to the hungry serpent. It is only six years since this hideous rite was stopped by a priest, who finally prevailed upon the Pueblos to tear down the walls and kill the snake.

The Navajos—now the strongest and richest tribe in the country—are all enormously superstitious. Their oddest terror, perhaps, is that which they cherish for the photographic camera. Plant a tripod within a quarter of a mile of a Navajo Hogan, and the dusky inhabitants will flee as from the plague. It is their common belief that a picture is actually subtracted from the entity of the sitter—that he is so much the less by the operation. How many pictures they think it would be necessary to take before the person would be all gone, and his whole being diverted into the counterfeit presentments, I have never been able to learn; but apparently they deem the fatality as rapid as it is certain. The snake they hold in holy abhorrence. Of the virulence of their prejudice against him, I had a striking proof some years ago. Chit-chi, brother of old Manuelito, the boss silversmith of the tribe, is a very good friend of mine, and has made me some remarkable specimens of native jewelry. On one occasion I employed him to make me a bracelet in the form of a snake. He had it about half finished when some of his fellows chanced to call at the hogan. To say that they were horrified when they saw what he was about, is putting it very mildly. They fell upon the obnoxious figure and destroyed it, and then reported Chit-chi to the elders of the tribe, who promised him an artistic stoning to death if he ever dabbled again in such tabooed workmanship.

But the most vivid of all Navajo superstitions classed among the Shashs, as they call him—"Bear heap shash," in fact, they deem him the wisest of created things. His clairvoyance surpasses that of the best mediums in whom so many of our own enlightened fellow-countrymen believe. The Navajos never kill a bear save under the direst necessity. He is an evil spirit whose wrath they are scrupulously careful not to invoke. If a bear kills a Navajo, and it can be proved conclusively which bear did the murder, a large force turns out and slays the bear—albeit, with many lamentations and deprecations and apologies. But, save in this extreme case, his ursine majesty is left severely alone. If a Navajo spies a bear's track or cave, he takes to his heels, screaming at the top of his voice. Some weeks ago I offered one of our Navajo shepherds \$20—a fortune to him—if he would show me the cave of a bear which was beginning to thin the flock, but the proffer was vain, as I knew it would be. The Navajos firmly believe that if one of them were to show the retreat of a bear, or in any other way incur his displeasure, Shash would devour him and his whole family. The mountain lion's skin is of supreme value among them; but a Navajo can be hired or driven to touch a bear skin. Such is the effect of superstition upon

a race who were until recently the bravest native warriors on the continent, except the gruesome Apache.

Superstitious as the Territorial aborigines are, however, they are fully matched by the Mexican population, whose strange beliefs are myriads. One of the most comical is that of the guajalote, a harmless lizard the size of a half-pound trout, marked with black and white polka dots. Throughout Mexico and New Mexico it is the current belief that the guajalote is ever on the watch for women asleep or bathing—when it at once enters its victim and makes her pregnant! Many an untoward addition to the census is credited to the guajalote—a convenient legend, truly, in a precocious and hot-blooded country.

It is only a few weeks ago that the good people of San Rafael, 30 miles south of us, were favored by a visit from his Satanic Majesty. The whole town was awakened at midnight by a horrid and unearthly din, and saluted with guns and pistols and clubs they saw a huge and hideous horned animal in the bright moonlight, whistling like a fog horn and breathing sulphurous fumes. They tried to get the Sheriff to arrest the diabolical intruder, but the Sheriff hadn't lost any devil and stayed fortified in his house. One man of offit courage mounted his horse and followed the devil out of town, but when he was about to overtake the apparition it disappeared. The whole population of San Rafael will bear me out in this veracious chronicle. Indeed, the devil is by no means an infrequent visitor here. Every old-timer remembers the experience of Ambrosio Trujillo—now gone to his native land—who was once addicted to liquor, and his oaths generally took the form of an invocation to Satan. One fine moonlight night, as Ambrosio was reeling homeward, he stubbed his toe, and cried: "The devil take me!" Instantly the devil sprang from the heart of a big rock close by, with a polite, "Buenas noches, Amigo. Que queres?" Ambrosio, nothing abashed, replied: "Come and take a drink with me." "Thanks," said Satan; "but I never drink." Ambrosio came nearer, and suddenly the devil vanished, leaving only a smell of brimstone. He looked like a man, but his eyes and mouth were living fire. Ambrosio went home a good deal sobered. From that day on he never dared go out again at night, and to the hour of his death, three years afterward, he never drank another drop.

At San Rafael lives a clever old fellow named Francisco Cordova, but better known as Patapalo (peg-leg) on account of an infirmity. He is the town butcher, and a fellow of much more than average intelligence. He was once the hero of a very exciting and mysterious adventure. It was when he lived in Socorro, nine years ago. A friend said to him one day, "Patapalo, my friend, you are so stupid! Come with me and I will make you a rich man in the world, so that you can play any music, talk any language, and know what happens a hundred miles away." Patapalo demurred at first, but consented after long solicitation. What occurred is best told in his own words—or rather in an excellent translation of them. "That night, it might be 8 o'clock, José came for me, and we started walking across the plain. After we had gone a matter of half an hour we found 10,000 mesquite bushes. I was often there before, but never saw a single mesquite. I said: 'What is this thing?' but José said: 'Keep your tongue to your teeth, and come on.' Then I saw that each bush had a rosary hanging on it. I was to speak, but at the moment we came to a door, very great, and with a key in the lock. José knocked. A voice within replied: 'Who comes?' José said: 'We are two; one is ignorant.' Then the door opened itself, and we went into a room so large I could not see the end of it. It was very light, and was very high. I saw hundreds of people. The men were on one side of the room and the women on the other side. Many of them I knew from Socorro and other places. In the middle were hundreds of musicians with all classes of instruments—many such as I never saw before. Then the musicians went to play very fine music and the men and women danced together. Such fine dancers I have never, never seen. Then a very large he-goat came and spoke to all, and everybody had to kiss him. And when the goat had gone there was a snake, of larger body than mine, came in upright, and he came to every man and wound himself around him and put its tongue in his mouth, and when he did so they talked words which I could not understand. But when he came to me and put his face before mine, my heart leaped and I cried: 'Jesus, Mary and Joseph, save me!' and at the instant I was standing alone on the plain and the snake was gone. I walked home a long way, very much alarmed. Next day I saw José, and he said: 'Fool! the snake was ready to give you the tongue of wisdom, but you called the holy name and ruined all.' He wanted me to go again, but I was afraid, and never did. No, I had been drinking a drop since many weeks."

Now, Patapalo is no liar—I vouch for him, and it is certain that he honestly believes this remarkable tale. That is easily accounted for on the supposition that he was dreaming, but all his acquaintances believe the story, too.

Despite the laudable efforts of our Pilgrim forefathers to exterminate the pestilent breed of witches, there are still witches and to spare in New Mexico, and the natives, almost to a man, believe in and fear them. They are generally women, but sometimes men, usually of middle age, but occasionally very old, and rarely very young. It was my privilege the other day to photograph three live witches—the first, I venture to say, that ever faced a camera. They live in San Rafael and are named Placida Morales, Antonia Morales (Placida's sister), and Josefa, Antonia's daughter.

Our witchology is full, detailed and graphic. Every paisano in New Mexico can tell you their strange habits, their marvelous powers, and their fearful deeds. They never injure the dumb animals, but will use to the human being who incurs their displeasure. Few, indeed, are bold enough to brave their wrath. If a witch ask for food, wood or clothing, or anything else, none dare say her nay. Nor dare any one eat what a witch proffers, for if he do, some animal, alive and growing, will form in his stomach. By day the witches wear their familiar human form, but at night, dressed in strange animal forms, they fly about to hold witch meetings in the mountains, or to wreak their evil wills. In a dark night you may see them flying through the sky like so many balls of fire—and there are comparatively few Mexicans in the Territory who have not seen this weird sight. For these nocturnal sallies the witches wear their own bodies, but take the legs and eyes of a coyote or other animal, leaving their human form at home. Juan Perea, a male witch, who died here in San Mateo some months ago, met with a strange misfortune in this wise. He had gone off with the eyes of a cat, and during his absence a dog knocked

over the table and ate up Juan's own eyes, so the unfortunate witch had to wear cat's eyes all the rest of his life! Before they can fly, witches are obliged to cry out, "San Dios, san Santa Maria!" the third and fourth being Holy Virgin, whereupon they mount up into the air without difficulty. If you are on good terms with a witch, you may persuade her to carry you on her back from here to New York in a second. She blindfolds you and enjoins strict silence. If you fail in word, you find yourself alone in some vast wilderness, and if you cry "God save me," you fall from a fearful height to the ground—but are luckily never killed by the fall. There are several courageous people in the Territory who have made journeys thus upon the backs of witches! At least, they are ready to swear so, and they find 10,000 believers to one sceptic.

One striking peculiarity about New Mexico witches is that anyone named Juan or Jose (John or Joe) can catch them; and that no one else can except a priest with holy water. To catch a witch, Juan draws a nine-foot circle on the ground, turns his shirt inside out, and cries "Fenga, brujal!" Come, witch, whereupon the witch has to fall inside the circle, and Juan has her completely in his power. This ability to catch witches is seldom exercised, for let Juan once catch a witch, and all the other witches in the country join hands and whip him to death.

And now, having briefly outlined the nature of witches here, let me give you some veracious anecdotes of their exploits—religiously believed throughout this section. Lorenzo Labadie, a man of prominence in New Mexico, once unknowingly hired a witch as nurse for his baby. He lived in Los Vegas. Some months afterward there was a ball at Puerto de Luna, a couple hundred miles south; and friends of the family were surprised to see the nurse and baby there. "Where is Señor Labadie?" asked the nurse. The nurse replied that they were at a house a few miles distant, but were too tired to come to the ball. The friends went there next day, and found the Labadies had not been there. Suspecting the nurse to be a witch, they wrote to Don Lorenzo, who only knew that the nurse and baby were in his house when he went to bed and there also when he woke up. It being plain, therefore, to the most casual observer that the woman was a witch, he promptly discharged her.

A drunken fellow once at Cebollita once kicked a witch. He was instantly taken sick and was confined to his bed for nine months. Then he sent for the witch, humbly begged her pardon and besought her to cure him. She gave him a mysterious draught, he vomited up a live mouse and was cured instantly.

A pretty girl at San Rafael, just married, had a quarrel with Placida, one of the witches there. That night a strange cat came into the room. Feeling sure it was a witch, she locked the door, and hid under the bed. The cat came with his six-shooter; but the cat melted into thin air before he could shoot. A little later an owl suddenly appeared, flew against Margarita's cheek and cut it, and then disappeared as mysteriously as the cat had done. A horrible storm formed on the coast, and could not be cured till Margarita appeased the witch with presents.

José Patrio Marfio, one of the most respected men in San Mateo, had a most unfortunate experience not long ago. There was then a young man named Marcellina, a thin, withered woman of perhaps 50 years. Marfio had the bad luck to offend her, and she retaliated by turning him into a woman! He was in this predicament for several months, as he is keen to swear and recovered only by bribing the witch to restore him to masculinity. Marcellina found witchcraft an unhealthy profession; for last year two men whom she had bewitched caught her and beat her to death with clubs right here in this pretty little village of San Mateo. Anything done to them? Well, hardly! I forgot to add the interesting fact that Marfio also found himself about to become a mother, and had his cord already hung Mexican women, you must know, when about to be confined, have a rope hung to the ceiling over their bed, and cling to it with both hands during the ordeal.

I could go on and tell you a hundred other witch stories, all religiously believed here, but have probably said enough to prepare you for the ignorance which characterizes in the most astonishing superstition of all—that of the Penitentes.

The order of the Penitent Brothers was founded in Spain some 600 years ago, and was brought to Mexico in the sixteenth century by the Franciscan friars, who came over with the conquistadores. A generation ago it had thousands of followers in this Territory, and its beastialities during Holy Week were watched by thousands, including many Americans. Thanks to the strong opposition of the Catholic Church, however, there are now but very few active Penitentes left; and the revolting rites of Thursday and Friday, March 29 and 30, 1888, will probably never be repeated in New Mexico.

During the rest of the year the Penitentes have no meetings, save ceremonies; but with the arrival of Lent they drop all other occupations that they may atone for the sins of the year; and need enough they have of some penance. To see their incredible mortification of the flesh, and would naturally suppose them to be the most devout of Christians; but as a matter of fact, very many are criminals of the most dangerous class—thieves, highwaymen and murderers.

At night of the first Friday in Lent their self-imposed penance begins. The weather is warm, but sometimes men almost always very sober, but barefooted, with no clothing save a pair of thin cotton drawers and a black handkerchief over their heads and faces to conceal their identity, these fanatics walk up and down the mountains all right carrying enormous crosses or whipping their bare backs with cruel whips of cactus. This is repeated every Friday night till Holy Week and then every night. On Thursday, the day before Good Friday, they come out in the town in the morning and all day parading from their brotherhood house to the town graveyard and back again doing their ghastly penance. Here in San Mateo this year there were seven active Penitentes besides the numerous Brothers of Charity. All wore crowns of thorns knotted tightly around their foreheads. Two carried huge crosses, weighing every 500 pounds each, and the rest at every step of their awful pilgrimage gave themselves a resounding slash with the heavy whips, while the crimson blood ran down in little rivulets, staining their white drawers from waist to ankle. Occasionally one of the self-whippers would pause at the house long enough to lay aside his scourge and have a huge bundle of cactus lashed tightly to his back with ropes—a torture best where the rack would seem a toy. Bands of women followed, "making the stations," carrying pictures and images of the saints, and kneeling in the dust every few steps to pray and sing hymns. It was a ghastly and sickening sight to the few Americans who with were present; but "merry bonito" to the fanatic hur-

dreds who clustered upon the low hills to watch the services. In towns where there are still Penitentes, a large majority of the population is in direct and earnest sympathy with them.

At 2 p.m. on Good Friday came the crowning brutality—the crucifixion. One of the self-whippers, a muscular young fellow, was chosen by lot to enact the rôle of Christ. One of the huge crosses was stretched on the ground in front of the *morada*, a deep hole having been dug to receive it. The counterfeit Savior was led from the house, bleeding profusely from a gash in his side, naked, save for the drawers and the black mask. He wanted to be nailed to the cross—as was their former custom; but the brother superior, who is good, though ignorant, and has some fear of the church still, would not permit it. So the victim was lashed to the cross by legs and arms with a cruel hempen rope, which cut deep into the flesh and stopped the circulation at once. In five minutes his arms and hands were black as a negro's. A clean white cloth was tied over his body, leaving only the outstretched arms exposed; and half a dozen powerful men lifted the cross and dropped its end into the hole, which was at once filled. There the poor fanatic hung for a tride over half an hour, while his brutal fellow-bigots sang hymns and said prayers a short distance away.

Then the rocks and dirt were removed from the hole, the cross was lowered, and the miserable victim was unlashd and led half fainting into the house. It is no uncommon thing for the crucified to die, in which case their brethren bury them secretly at night, their relatives never knowing who is dead until after the interment. A like fate is reserved for those who betray the secrets of the order—save that they are buried alive. Think of all this, my worthy churchman, in this year of our Lord 1888.

The ceremonies of Good Friday end with a night service, called "Tinieblos," held in some chapel. "None but Penitentes are admitted, and all the outdoor hears are awful groans and clanking of chains—symbolic of Christ's sojourn in the nether world. At midnight the Penitentes disband and start for their homes—in many cases 40 miles distant—and so ends the bloody blasphemy which still disgraces a beautiful corner of the most enlightened Nation on earth.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS.

SPECIAL SALE

At the Wonder, 73 South Main Street.
Flowers, tips and silk trimmings.
Good flowers, 50c; worth 75c.
Fine flowers, 50c; worth 75c.
Fine French flowers, 75c; worth 1.25.
Fine silk French shaded gauze, 1.10; worth 1.50.
Fine French shaded tips, 1.25; per bunch of three; worth 1.50.
Fine line of colored tips, 50c per bunch of three; worth 1.50 per bunch.
Fine line of colored plumes, 75c; worth 1.00 each. Also, an immense stock of ribbons at very low prices; 100 yds. fine black ribbon, 50c a yard, worth 75c; 50 pieces all-silk ribbons, 20c per yard, worth 40c.
Lace-trimmed frames, 10c; latest styles.
Hats pressed, 50c.

A. Phillips & Co.'s semi-monthly excursions east and west have but one change of cars between California and Boston, that being in the new Santa Fe depot at Chicago. No transfers.

Southern Pacific Transfer-trunk Company, 16 S. Main st., telephone 15, make a specialty of moving pianos. 6-15

J. M. SWENINGER, decorator and painter, cheapest wall-paper and paint house in the city. All work warranted, 108 W. Fifth, near Spring.

Banks.
CALIFORNIA BANK,
Cor. Fort and Second sts., Los Angeles.
Subscribed Capital, \$500,000
Paid-up Capital, \$300,000

Hervey Lind, Jr., directors: E. W. Jones, Juan Bernard, J. Frankenstein, H. G. Newhall, J. C. Goodwin, Vice-President, H. C. Wither, Vice-President.
T. J. Weldon, Cashier.
General Banking and Exchange Business Transacted.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK
OF LOS ANGELES
ISAIAS W. HILLMAN, President.
L. C. GOODWIN, Vice-President.
Capital, \$1,000,000
Surplus and Reserve Fund, \$500,000
Total, \$1,500,000

Board of Directors—O. W. Childs, Cameron E. Thom, Joseph Macarell, J. H. Lankershim, John B. Griffin, Chas. Ducommun, Philip Garner, Isaias W. Hillman, L. C. Goodwin, Stephen L. L. Bradbury, Jose Macarell, James B. Lankershim, J. C. Goodwin, J. H. Lankershim, L. J. Rose, Domingo Amerio, Cameron Thom, Chas. Ducommun, Isaias W. Hillman, P. C. Baker, Edward Glavin, Frank Lecourreux, Oliver H. Bliss, Jacob Kubra, Estate D. Solomon, Estate Chris Reuno, Sarah J. Lee.

Sec'y. H. ROSENBAUM, President.
J. C. HOWES, Cashier.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
No. 54 North Main st., Los Angeles.
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
SURPLUS, \$500,000

Directors: W. G. Cochran, J. C. Howes, W. H. Markham, Perry M. G. oen, John Bryson, Sr., H. H. Henshaw, J. C. Howes, Geo. H. Rosenbaum.

Exchange for Sale on all the Principal Cities of the United States and Europe.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF LOS ANGELES.
CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000
SERPLUS, 170,000

E. F. SPENCE, President.
J. M. ELLIOTT, Cashier.
U. S. DEPOSITORY.
J. D. Bismell, J. F. Crane, E. F. Spence, Wm. Lacy, J. M. Elliott, H. Mabury, S. H. Mott.

THE CHILDRESS SAFE DEPOSIT BANK.
27 SOUTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Cash Capital, \$100,000.

Protected by a chrome steel vault, the finest in Southern California.
Safe deposit boxes for rent, \$5 to \$20 a year. Inspection invited.

Unclassified.
W. N. COWLES & CO.
220 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.,
Iron, Metal and General Commission Merchants.

SPECIALTIES:—
Sheet Iron, Iron and Steel Rails,
BOILER IRON AND TUBES,
Malleable Fittings, Brass Goods, etc.

Also agents for the Merriman Manufacturing Company's product of
Grocers' and Druggists' Supplies.

Prepared to quote lowest prices on application. Telephone 615.

Sewing Machine.

New High-arm
Sewing Machine.

One Year's Subscription
WEEKLY MIRROR

INCLUDED FOR
\$25.50.

Accompanying cut represents the machine

Having arranged with the manufacturers to furnish us these machines in large quantities for cash at nearly cost, we can save our subscribers about \$30 on each machine.

It is a high-arm machine.
It has a self-threading cylinder shuttle, that holds a large bobbin.

Its needle is self-setting.
An illustrated instruction book, that makes everything so plain that a child can use it, accompanies each machine.

The machine is supplied with a complete outfit—11 bobbins, 12 needles, 6 bobbins, 1 quilting gauge, 2 screw-drivers, oil-can filled with oil, cloth-gauge, thumbcrew and book of directions.

The following extra attachments are furnished free: Buffer, Tucker, Binder set of wide Hemmers and Shirring Plate.

It has all the latest improvements known to be good in sewing machines.

We deliver machines at Los Angeles on board cars and the subscribers pay the freight on receipt of same.

—LARGEST STOCK AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF—
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, Etc.,
IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

I make a specialty of FINE HARNESS, ROBES AND WHIPS. My prices are very low. Call and examine my stock.

S. W. LUTWEILER, 100 & 102 LOS ANGELES ST.,
CORNER OF REQUENA.

Stoves and Plumbing.
WADMAN
STOVE & PLUMBING CO.

Stoves and Ranges.
Stove Repairing and Water-back Work. Tin Roofing and Repairing a Specialty.
House Furnishing Goods.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WORKING.
Plumbing and Gasfitting.

No. 7 West Second Street

Is Only \$25.50.

THE LIST PRICE OF THIS MACHINE IS \$50.

OUR PRICE TO YOU.

With a Year's Subscription

TO THE

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Is Only \$25.50.

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Boots and Shoes

Meyer Lewis & Co.
101 & 103 NORTH SPRING STREET.

ANOTHER WEEK FOR
BARGAINS!

In Fine Shoes and Slippers.

The great increase of our already phenomenal business during the past two weeks of CUT PRICES is sufficient evidence that the people of Los Angeles and vicinity appreciate GENUINE BARGAINS. As we have concluded to enlarge our already spacious store and make many needed improvements, we have determined to continue our CUT PRICES another week.

CUT PRICES
FOR ONE WEEK.

The figures we mention below are but a few of the many bargains we have to offer during the week of CUT PRICES.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 14, 1888.

70c.

Will buy a pair of ladies' fine kid opera slippers; worth \$1.25.

\$1.25

Will buy a pair of ladies' fine curacao kid oxfords or ties; former price \$2.50.

65c.

Will buy a pair of misses' fine kid oxfords or ties; regular price, \$1.25.

\$1.90

Buys a pair of ladies' fine curacao kid button; reduced from \$2.75.

\$3.00

For a pair of ladies' French kid button boots of Edwin C. Burr's makes; regular price, \$7.50.

23c.

For a pair of infant's kid button shoes; former price, 60c. Bring the children with you and let them see the fun.

\$1.25

For a misses' good quality calf and kid button shoe; reduced from \$2.

Remember These Prices and Call Early.

Meyer Lewis & Co.
101 & 103 North Spring St., Los Angeles.

Mail orders will receive prompt and careful attention.
Store closes 6 p.m. every evening except Saturdays.

CARRIAGES.

FINE CARRIAGES

Having arranged with the manufacturers to furnish us these machines in large quantities for cash at nearly cost, we can save our subscribers about \$30 on each machine.

It is a high-arm machine.
It has a self-threading cylinder shuttle, that holds a large bobbin.

Its needle is self-setting.
An illustrated instruction book, that makes everything so plain that a child can use it, accompanies each machine.

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S. W. LUTWEILER, 100 &

POLITICAL

A Presidential Canvass of New York.

The Buffalo Convention Coked and Primed for Dewey.

Opposing Labor Parties Making Fratricide Efforts at Fusion.

Maine Prohibitionists Preparing for the Campaign—Dulge of Conventions in Various Parts of the Union—Platform Adopted and Candidates Named.

By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—[Special.] The Chronicle today contains a two-column dispatch from Philadelphia, giving the result of a canvass of New York State by the Times within the past week. The political preferences of all the Republican Congressmen, national convention delegates and party managers, were obtained and of the 1000 wards and townships in New York outside of New York city and Brooklyn, every one save six in the Adirondack region was heard from. Added to this were preferences from many wards in New York and Brooklyn, making a grand total of 1500, or a pretty complete canvass of the State. An open canvass was made in March, and the result was as follows, taking the four highest in the list for first choice for President: Dewey 464, Blaine 408, Hiseock 72, Sherman 48. Second choice, Dewey 510, Sherman 173, Hiseock 134, Harrison 88.

Today the same men who reported in March declare that the sentiment of the State is as follows: Blaine, 929; Dewey, 554; Hiseock, 307; Sherman, 9; any good man, 54 total, 1500.

The second choice represents a preference with Blaine and Dewey out of the way, and is as follows: Sherman, 343; Hiseock, 110; Lincoln, 101; Harrison, 93; any other candidate receive from 16 to 80 votes each, with 148 scattered.

The question was asked, "Would Blaine, if nominated by acclamation at Chicago, gain or lose on the party vote in your district?" The answer by wards and townships stands: Blaine would gain, 750; would lose 184; would hold the party vote, 524.

In and about Albany and Buffalo the feeling is strong that Blaine would lose were he to follow himself to be nominated, and in New York city it is said that he would lose heavily. Sherman is particularly strong in the money quarters of New York.

In Oneida county, the home of the late Senator Conkling, it is repeatedly declared that local issues are buried, and that any good candidate, be he Blaine or any other, who can win back the lost ground, will be supported.

There is still much bitterness against the Mugwumps, who are told that they are not wanted in any event. On the question of Vice-President but little is said. Lincoln heads the list with 138, Harrison 119, Hawley 117, Gresham 114, Foraker, S. E. and Alger receive from 45 to 68 votes each.

W.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

Delegates Enthusiastic For Dewey for the Presidency.

BUFFALO (N. Y.), May 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The delegates to the Republican Convention were nearly all decked out with badges of Chauncey Dewey this morning, and handsome lithographs of him were distributed by the armful. The activity for Dewey is certainly not to insure his being a delegate-at-large, and only one other alternative for opinion to rest upon whether to support Dewey's friends, as to whether these demonstrations have a basis on votes which will reach clear out to Chicago, or whether they rest only upon the sentiment of personal liking.

The conventional horizon, which yesterday afternoon became clouded by vaporings of hostility to Senator Hiseock, was this morning yet more heavy with prospective complications. The New York delegation, this morning, was divided in opinion for the express purpose of perfecting opposition to Hiseock as delegate-at-large, and in behalf of Levi P. Morton. The delegation formally and definitely voiced their opposition, and during recess conferred with the Kinsey-county delegates to the end of forming a solid front against Hiseock.

At 12:30 Gen. Knapp, chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the convention to order. The first business was to elect a secretary then read the roll of delegates. The call of Warner Miller's name was greeted with clapping of hands. When the Twenty-first New York District was reached there came a storm. "Chauncey M. Dewey" shouted the secretary. There was no answer by a single voice, but a rattling shout shook the air that the gas jets flattered and blinked in the din.

Charles Fitch, secretary chairman, and briefly addressed the convention. Blaine and Dewey were spoken of, and there were deafening cheers, as strong for one as for the other.

Chairman Fitch said: "Gentlemen, it is not for me to direct your deliberations. If I have at all gauged the sentiment of the Republicans right you do not need me to limit delegates whom you will commission to the national councils of the party with caution instructions, or bind them as to their individual preference for a national statesman. You will trust to their sagacity and discretion, supplemented as they will be by conference and consultation with delegates from sister States. When this they have reached the wisest conclusion, you will expect them to act in unison so that the voice of imperial New York may have as much weight as that of any other State. You will not instruct or restrict your delegates in their preference, but trusting to their judgment, you may indicate the kind of a Republican toward whom your wishes turn. He may be the gallant leader of 1864, whose presence was an inspiration whom we followed to defeat, but not to disgrace, who in his private life has suffered no loss of respect, and who still remains the Republican of Republicans, an American of Americans. He may be the honored man of New York, whose fame as an orator has penetrated every ear, and whose brilliant gifts of speech are eclipsed in comparison by his generous scholarship, his accurate knowledge of practical affairs, and his undoubted capacity for high leadership. The nominee may be one of these, or he may be a son of the Great West, that expanding empire whose freedom needs free men and statesmen from the school of loyalty, the West of Rusk and Alger, of Gresham and Allison, of Harrison and Sherman, but whoever he is, he will receive the cordial and united support of the Republicans of New York."

Committees were appointed, and a recess taken to 4 p.m.

The Committee on Resolutions met during recess and considered resolutions. George Biles, chairman, offered this resolution, which was adopted for presentation to the convention:

"The Republicans of New York, in convention assembled, certain that the National Convention at Chicago will present candidates for President and Vice-President whose devotion to American ideas and to the protection of American labor, agriculture and manufactures will command the approval of the people, and pledge to the Republican standard-bearers in the national contest their united and zealous support, and enter upon the canvass confident of victory."

"Resolved, that all questions relating to the policy of the Republican party on the national and State policy be referred to the national and State conventions, respectively, to be held during the present year."

The committee also reported the following:

"Resolved, that we approve the action of the Republican members of Congress in opposing the Mills Tariff Bill, so called, and we urge them to persevere in defeating every device intended to place upon the statute books the free-trade theories of Mr. Cleveland's annual message."

Resolutions were then presented by individual members of the convention and adopted, paying tribute to the memory of the late Senator Hiseock, and providing a uniform method for the choice of Presidential electors by Congressional districts hereafter.

He made a ringing speech on taking his seat.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following platform:

"The Republicans of New York, in convention assembled, certain that the National Convention at Chicago will present candidates for President and Vice-President whose devotion to American ideas and to the protection of American labor, agriculture and manufactures will command the approval of the people, and pledge to the Republican standard-bearers in the national contest their united and zealous support, and enter upon the canvass confident of victory."

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Then Gen. Morton withdrew, and killed opposition to Senator Hiseock by reading a telegram from Levi P. Morton asking that his name be not used in the convention.

George Biles arose and without speech placed in nomination for delegates-at-large Chauncey M. Dewey, Frank Hiseock, Warner Miller and Thomas C. Platt.

By unanimous acclamation they were introduced and elected by the convention.

District delegates had already been chosen at the district conventions. Electors-at-large were introduced and elected by the convention, which will meet hereafter.

Resolutions endorsing the State League of Republican Clubs were passed, and the convention adjourned without delay.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Neal Dow's Followers in Convention at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND (Me.), May 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The Prohibition State Convention continued its morning session after recess. The delegates to the convention were sent to the Prohibition convention of Illinois and North Carolina.

W. W. Perry and E. D. Crane were chosen delegates to the National Convention.

The platform affirms that the traffic in alcoholic drinks endangers public morals and safety, and is a fruitful source of corruption in politics. It declares that license laws perpetuate crime and are wrong in principle. Prohibition as a State and national policy is the true method of procedure against the saloon; that the Democratic party is opposed to the prohibition of the saloon; that the entire separation of the Government from the liquor traffic requires the repeal of all laws that authorize the present tariff should be revised, in order to cheapen the necessities of life, and it can best be revised by a commission.

The platform also declares that the system of secret voting; denounces sectional issues in politics, and approves the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The following delegates-at-large to the National Convention were chosen: Gen. Neal Dow, Mr. F. Woodbury, E. S. Burrows and Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey.

Neal Dow and V. B. Cushing were elected Presidential electors-at-large. Valney B. Cushing was nominated for Governor.

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posses of the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The chief point of the discussion was on the question of adopting a resolution that suffrage is inherent in citizenship, and is not to be abridged or denied on account of sex.

The discussion continued until 10 o'clock the convention adjourned until morning.

THE UNION LABOR CONVENTION.

The Union Labor Convention met at 10 a.m. and completed its permanent organization. John Seitz of Ohio, on taking the chair, declared that the salvation of the country depended upon the success of the labor movement. He counseled but little platform making and avoidance of everything but national issues.

L. H. Weller of Iowa tried to pass a resolution endorsing fusion with the Republican or Democratic party, but failed, and it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Adjourned till 3 p.m.

On resuming a communication from the National Temperance Society suggesting a prohibition plank in the platform and the nomination of a Prohibition candidate was received. The committee reported on Resolutions. Pending the report of the committee five-minute reports were made from different States.

The report was received. Resolutions then presented its report. The preamble is quite long, and asserts the prevalent hopelessness of labor, the difficulty of making collections while the money is locked up in the treasury tank. It declares that monopoly flourishes, transportation companies fatten off the poor, and the United States Senate has become scandalous in its members buying their places. In the declaration of principles land monopoly in every form is opposed, forfeiture of unearned grants demanded, and a limitation of land ownership and such other legislation as will stop speculation in land and the holding of land idle.

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THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

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PORTLAND (Me.), May 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The Prohibition State Convention continued its morning session after recess. The delegates to the convention were sent to the Prohibition convention of Illinois and North Carolina.

W. W. Perry and E. D. Crane were chosen delegates to the National Convention.

The platform affirms that the traffic in alcoholic drinks endangers public morals and safety, and is a fruitful source of corruption in politics. It declares that license laws perpetuate crime and are wrong in principle. Prohibition as a State and national policy is the true method of procedure against the saloon; that the Democratic party is opposed to the prohibition of the saloon; that the entire separation of the Government from the liquor traffic requires the repeal of all laws that authorize the present tariff should be revised, in order to cheapen the necessities of life, and it can best be revised by a commission.

The platform also declares that the system of secret voting; denounces sectional issues in politics, and approves the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The following delegates-at-large to the National Convention were chosen: Gen. Neal Dow, Mr. F. Woodbury, E. S. Burrows and Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey.

Neal Dow and V. B. Cushing were elected Presidential electors-at-large. Valney B. Cushing was nominated for Governor.

IN ILLINOIS.

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IN ILLINOIS.

EASTERN TOPICS.

Texas Dedicates Her Fine New Capitol.

Suicide of the Patti Concert Swindler at New York.

A Train on the Rio Grande Road Plunges into a Canyon.

Muddy Tracks Mar the Race at the Gravelled and Louisville Meeting, and Cool Weather Disappoints the Admirers of the National Game.

By Telegram to The Times.

ARLINGTON (Tex.), May 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The third day of the international and interstate drill and celebration was devoted to the dedication of the magnificent new State Capitol building. The military and civil demonstrations in honor of the event were never before excelled in the State. At the foot of the Capitol hill Gov. Ross, Gen. Stanley and Gen. Mexico of Mexico, in the presence of 30,000 persons, reviewed the parade. The column was nearly a mile long. Gov. Ross opened the dedication ceremonies with a brief address. Among the most notable guests were Gov. Henriquez of Mexico, with a brilliant staff especially delegated to represent President Diaz and the Republic of Mexico, Gen. Santos Buena Vista, representing the Governor of the State of Leon, John V. Farwell and Col. Abner Taylor of Chicago, representing the syndicate that built the capitol.

Gov. Alex. W. Terrill of Austin welcomed the guests to the dedication. He was followed by Col. Abner Taylor of Chicago, who spoke in behalf of himself and the syndicate associated with him in the construction of the capitol.

The address accepting the building on behalf of the State of Texas was made by Hon. Temple Houston, son of Sam Houston. At the conclusion of the speaking the Masonic Grand Lodge of Texas formally dedicated the building. The new capitol is next in size to the National Capitol at Washington, and stands on a commanding elevation in the center of the city, fronting the river and the railroad. It is built of red Texas granite. Its style of architecture closely resembles the National Capitol. Its length is 565 feet, width 257 feet, height 81 feet.

TURF TOPICS.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—[By the Associated Press.] The weather was cloudy and cool and the track very muddy. The attendance was very large.

One mile—Gen. Hall won, White Nose second, Drumstick third. Time, 1:48 1/2.

One and one-sixteenth miles, for 3-year-olds and upwards—Gallop won, Hypatia second, Libby third. Time, 1:55 1/2.

Six furlongs—Diana won, McMurtry second, Parish third. Time, 1:30 1/2.

For 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Lincoln won, Castaway second, Alight third. Time, 1:20 1/2.

For 2-year-olds, half mile—Famous won, Joyful second, Minnie Palmer third. Time, 0:52 1/2.

AT GRAVESEND.

GRAVESEND (N. Y.), May 16.—The track is still muddy, and the weather showery and raw.

Six furlongs—Fordham won, Euris second, Libby third. Time, 1:55 1/2.

One mile and one-eighth—Klamath won, Specialty second, Lehigh third. Time, 2:02.

One and one-sixteenth miles—Queen Elizabeth won, Libby second, Brown Duke third. Time, 1:50.

One mile—Sir Dixon won, Ranceland second, two starters. Time, 1:56 1/2.

Half mile—Gold Fish won, Bob Fury second, Sintram third. Time, 0:52 1/2.

Welter handicap, six furlongs—Mirage won, Speedwell second, Letitia third. Time, 1:19 1/2.

SALE OF BLOODED HORSES.

CLEVELAND (O.), May 16.—John Madden of Bethlehem, Pa., has sold to S. A. Brown of Kalamazoo, the famous horse Warlock, by Belmont, dam Waterwitch, price \$15,000.

At the 18th annual sale yesterday 43 horses sold for \$32,775. Those selling for over \$2,000 were Kittle Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Clifton Pilot, to J. H. Shultz of Brooklyn, for \$2,000; Miss Wilkes, by Clifton Pilot, to Frank Rockefeller of Cleveland, O., for \$2,000; Miss Leonard, by Robert McGregor, dam Leonard, to J. H. Shultz of Brooklyn, for \$2,000; Susie D., by Alcione, dam Lady Carr, to J. H. Shultz of Brooklyn, for \$1,000.

Regarding the Sharon estate, of which he is the executor, the late named Voltaire to the last. He denied the report that Mills and himself had been buying up Nevada bank stock.

Another Napoleon of Finance.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The World says: The bondsman of Latimer E. Jones, the young financier who is awaiting trial charged with forgery amounting to between \$300,000 and \$400,000, was notified by the District Attorney's office to produce him at the General Sessions yesterday. They failed to do so, and his bond of \$250,000 was forfeited, and Judge Gunderslee issued a bench warrant for his arrest.

Change in Time of Trains.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Commencing on Sunday next, the Southern Pacific Company's afternoon overland train will leave at 3:30, instead of 4:30, while the Southern overland will depart at 8 p.m. There will also be a change in the time of the train leaving Los Angeles by the train leaving at 8 p.m. The time will be reduced one and one-half hours. The train leaving here for Los Angeles at 9:30 a.m. will depart at 8 a.m.

Fresno Rejoices.

FRESNO, May 16.—The news of Reel Terry's nomination for Congress from the Sixth District created much enthusiasm here. The meeting of the

